

PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

Idaho's professional-technical education system experienced significant growth between 1997 and 2002 and also consistently improved the content and rigor of professional-technical programs. Two hundred forty-one (241) new secondary programs were activated with a net increase of 21.7% (108 programs were discontinued). Secondary enrollment increased 22.7%. Postsecondary programs were up 5.6% and postsecondary enrollments were up 45.78% (15% in full-time equivalent).

Strong public support for professional-technical education was demonstrated in Idaho's Public Policy Survey. Of the respondents, 86.5% agreed that high school students should be offered more opportunities to take classes for a specific career and 82% wanted more one-and two-year technical college programs. Over 83% agreed that high school students need more work-based learning experiences and 71% agreed that more career exploration should be available to middle and junior high students. Nearly 40% agreed that they personally would need professional-technical training in the next 12 months to function in their jobs.

Since 1980, the Division of Professional-Technical Education has consistently demonstrated staff efficiency. There are 37% fewer staff members than in 1980, which significantly increases the scope and responsibility of every staff member. That meant that in FY02, each staff member administered two and one-half times more programs, four and one-half times more enrollment, and five times more money than they did in 1980.

The Workforce Training Network (WTN), under the direction of the State Division of Professional-Technical Education, coordinated training resources from all six technical colleges in cooperation with the Departments of Labor and Commerce. Workforce Training Fund grants were used to provide customized training to more than 2,616 new Idaho employees through the technical college system. Technical colleges provided training for ten out of twelve companies awarded Workforce Training Fund grants in FY02.

Idaho's technical colleges played a key role in a number of rural development projects in FY02. For example:

- The College of Southern Idaho provided training for eight new positions; upgrade training for ten technicians and English as a Second Language for all employees at Lamb Weston, a food processing plant in Southern Idaho.
- Lewis Clark State College provided online Enhanced Medical Terminology training to 19 students from Orofino, Moscow, Pierce, Genesee and Riggins.
- Idaho State University provided 25 rural participants from American Falls, Malad, Preston and Montpelier with skills needed to develop a business via the internet through its E-Commerce Empowerment project.
- Eastern Idaho Technical College used rural development funds to provide coordination of computer basics and landscape design classes to over 400 people in Driggs, Salmon St. Anthony and Arco. In addition, wildland firefighting skills were taught to 2,881 rural firefighters.

Following the successful completion of a three year, \$2.8 million project with the Albertson Foundation to develop networking academies in the secondary and postsecondary institutions statewide, the Division was authorized to continue supporting/developing these programs for FY02. Over \$350,000 was distributed. Eighteen teachers attended an A+ Bootcamp to learn computer support. Grants were issued to secondary institutions to purchase the equipment and to become certified to begin teaching UNIX, Adobe, and wireless technologies. Grants were provided to regional academies for upgrade training and equipment.

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In-service workshops, conferences and training were provided to 825 instructors, administrators, and other educators to assure that skills and methodology were updated and reinforced. The range of activities covered a number of components such as support for university teacher education programs for teachers straight out of industry, ongoing support for new teachers, curriculum development and analysis, resource acquisition, and leadership training. In addition, nearly 800 instructors, administrators and other educators attended the Professional-Technical Summer Conference.

As part of the Division's ongoing commitment to provide convenient service to the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), an Internet based data reporting tool was developed. This tool, referred to as the 'Online 10 Forms' allowed schools to report course and grant information to the Division online, significantly reducing the amount of time required by teachers and Division staff to capture this information.

The Career Pathways website was updated to accomplish two goals. First, it allowed students to be directly involved in career development, and second, it provided counselors/teachers with classroom resources and activities they could use to meet achievement standards.

Idaho's Information Technology Training Program (ITTP) was operated by the Division of Professional-Technical Education in collaboration with the Department of Administration, Department of Labor, the six Technical Colleges and private industry. The Division of Professional-Technical Education coordinated the delivery of the ITTP Program. The average cost of ITTP classes dropped from \$1,900 to \$795 (1998 to 2002) which saved the State of Idaho approximately \$500,000 in the first year alone.

Jobs for Idaho's Graduates (JIDG) pilot programs were established at both the secondary and postsecondary levels in collaboration with the Workforce Development Council, the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Welfare. A total of 79 students participated in the JIDG program in FY02.

Statewide responder training that met industry standards or special needs was delivered in collaboration with the Bureau of Hazardous Materials, Bureau of Disaster Services, Idaho State Police, National Fire Academy and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The web-based Fundamentals for Health Professions course in Regions II and III involved 307 students from 15 rural high schools.

The Farm Business program's three-year curriculum, designed to assist farm families in developing the management skills necessary to analyze their business enterprises and operate a profitable business, was offered through Eastern Idaho Technical College, Idaho State University, College of Southern Idaho, and Boise State University in FY02.

- Boise State University offered the three-year program, using distance learning technology, to the community of Lewiston beginning in November 2000. This group of students will complete the three-year program in the spring of 2003.
- The College of Southern Idaho focused on expanding the resources and delivery of the program through the website <http://www.agaction.com>.
- Idaho State University delivered off-campus programs to the communities of American Falls, Bancroft, Malad, and Firth.

GOVERNANCE

Idaho has a streamlined educational structure with a single State Board of Education responsible for all public education including academic and professional-technical education from kindergarten through graduate school. The single Board of Education structure in Idaho allows for a “seamless”, more accountable system of education, working cohesively for the betterment of the citizens of Idaho.

Statutory authority for the Division of Professional-Technical Education is delineated in Idaho Code, Chapter 22, §§ 33-2201 through 33-2212 and IDAPA 55. Section 33-2202 defines Professional-Technical Education as secondary, postsecondary and adult courses, programs, training and services administered by the Division of Professional-Technical Education for occupations or careers that require other than a baccalaureate, master’s or doctoral degree. The courses, programs, training and services include, but are not limited to, vocational, technical and applied technology education. They are delivered through the professional-technical delivery system of public secondary and postsecondary schools and colleges.

The Division of Professional-Technical Education is the administrative arm of the State Board for Professional-Technical Education that provides leadership, advocacy and technical assistance for professional-technical education in Idaho, from secondary through adult. The Division provides the focus for professional-technical education within existing schools and institutions by targeting resources, organizing and applying industry input, providing technical assistance to program areas, managing programs and providing leadership for student organizations. The Division also acts as the administrative agency for the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

The role of the Division of Professional-Technical Education is to administer professional-technical education in Idaho. The Division:

- provides statewide leadership and coordination for professional-technical education
- assists local educational agencies in program planning, development and evaluation
- promotes the availability and accessibility of professional-technical education
- prepares annual and long-range state plans
- prepares an annual budget to present to the State Board and the Legislature
- provides a state finance and accountability system for professional-technical education
- evaluates professional-technical education programs
- initiates research, curriculum development and professional development activities
- collects, analyzes, evaluates, and disseminates data and program information
- administers programs in accordance with state and federal legislation
- provides liaison with related agencies, officials and organization

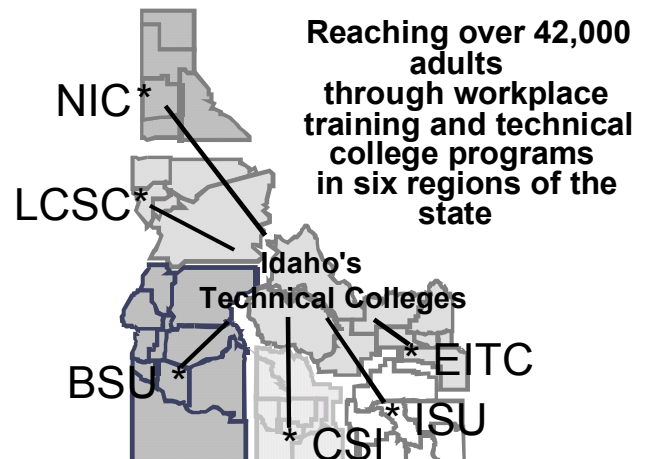
The Division is the administrative agency for the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC). In addition, the Division helps support Idaho’s Adult Basic Education (ABE), facilitates employment readiness, and supports the scheduling of statewide activities of the distance learning system.

Idaho's Professional-Technical Education System is the state's primary educational delivery system for preparing Idaho's workforce. Professional-technical education programs are integrated into a larger, academic institutional structure through public school districts or postsecondary institutions.

Postsecondary -- Postsecondary professional-technical education programs and services are delivered through a statewide system of six technical colleges. Technical colleges deliver occupational programs on a full- or part-time basis, adult upgrading and retraining, customized training, related instruction for apprentices and emergency services training which includes fire service, hazardous materials and anti-terrorism training. Workforce development/customized training (short-term training), delivered through the technical college system, trains individuals who need to upgrade their current job skills and/or develop new job skills to remain in their current job or find new employment. This training also responds directly to the specific needs of new and expanding business and industry. Each technical college has a Center for New Directions to provide individual assessment, counseling, job readiness training and supportive services as a complimentary and effective component prior to and during training.

Three of the six technical colleges are part of four-year institutions, two are part of community colleges, and one is a stand-alone technical college. The six technical colleges are:

- Boise State University
Larry G. Selland College of Applied
Technology (Boise)
- College of Southern Idaho
Professional-Technical Division (Twin Falls)
- Eastern Idaho Technical College
(Idaho Falls)
- Idaho State University College of
Technology
(Pocatello)
- Lewis Clark State College
School of Technology (Lewiston)
- North Idaho College
School of Applied Technology
(Coeur d'Alene)



Secondary -- Secondary professional-technical education programs and services are provided through junior high/middle schools, comprehensive high schools, professional-technical schools and cooperative programs with the technical colleges.

Linkages -- Tech Prep links secondary and postsecondary professional-technical programs through written and approved articulation agreements between high schools and technical colleges. These agreements help students prepare for work by linking two years of education in high school with two or more years in technical college. Tech Prep allows students to shorten and/or enhance their postsecondary education because they have earned postsecondary credit while in high school.

FUNDING

The Idaho Professional-Technical Education System is accountable to Idaho citizens. The Professional-Technical Education System supports the philosophy that Idahoans deserve the highest level of performance at the lowest practical cost.

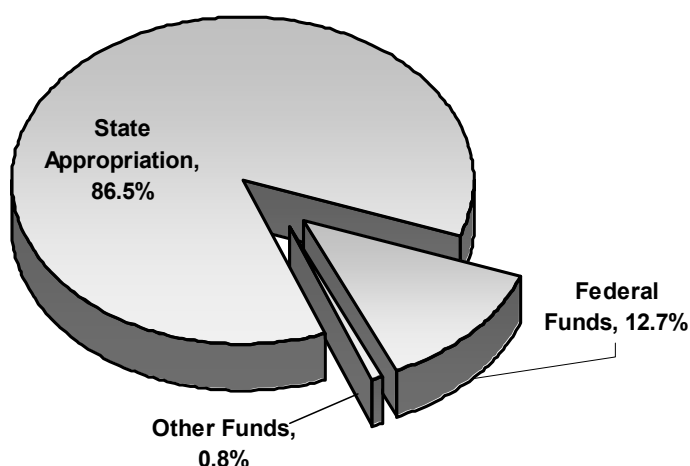
DISTRIBUTION

In FY02, 2.3% of the total State General Fund was appropriated to the Division of Professional-Technical Education for professional-technical education. The State General Fund and federal resources were the two primary funding sources for Professional-Technical Education. The State General Fund, appropriated by the Idaho Legislature, supplied 86.5% of the budget, and the federal government supplied 12.7%.

The Division of Professional-Technical Education also fiscally administered the School-to-Work Grant.

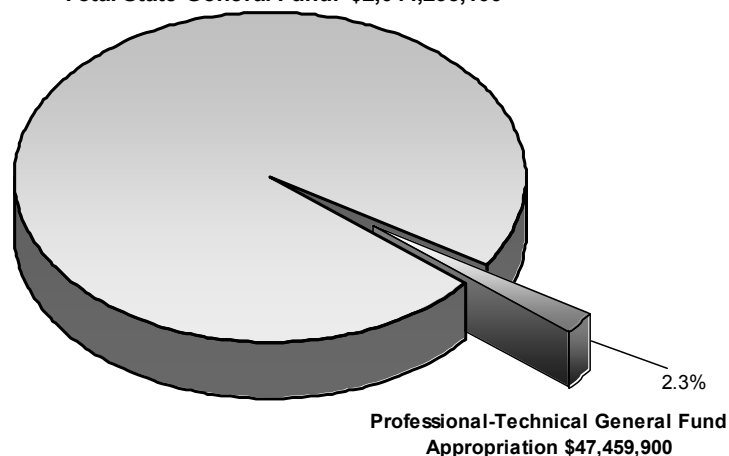
Distribution of Professional-Technical Appropriated Funds

Total Appropriated Funds \$54,866,500



Relationship of Professional-Technical Education to Total State Appropriation

Total State General Fund: \$2,044,295,100



POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS

The technical college system is funded through the State General Fund for faculty salaries, operating expenses, capital outlay and local administration. The postsecondary system also receives federal professional-technical education funds. Student fees are included in the main institutional budgets to support plant maintenance and operations. In limited circumstances, part-time student fees are used to support instruction.

Workforce development/customized training (short-term training) for adults is paid primarily by employer contributions and user fees, with additional support from the professional-technical education general program budget.

SECONDARY PROGRAMS

At the secondary level, state appropriated professional-technical funds provide added-cost funding for professional-technical programs. These funds pay for those costs which are above and beyond the costs of regular instruction and include extended teacher contracts, equipment and supplies. The state is currently reimbursing approximately one-third of these added-costs for operation of high school professional-technical programs. The secondary programs also receive federal professional-technical funds.

In 1998, the Idaho Legislature passed legislation allowing school districts to establish professional-technical schools that qualify for funding through the Division of Professional-Technical Education. State funded added-cost support units are provided for professional-technical schools to offset higher costs associated with these schools.

